



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

### SUMMARY OF RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

---

#### AFRICA.

##### EGYPT.

Professor Sayce has repeated during the past winter his excursion to Egypt. In two letters dated from Siût he reports his discoveries. He had visited the site of an extensive unknown city at the *Kom el-Ahmar* (near the modern Sharóna), where he discovered an untouched tomb of the Old Empire. Above Minieh Mr. Sayce discovered the site of "On of the nome of Anubis," so that "we now learn that besides the famous On of the North, or Heliopolis, and the hardly less famous On of the South, or Hermonthis, there was a third On in central Egypt."

The visit to the mounds of Antinoë (Antsina) proved disappointing, except that some cartouches of Ramses II. showed that Hadrian chose an ancient site on which to build his city. In the neighborhood, in the quarries close to *Dér Abu Hannes*, as also at *Sebayda*, were a number of early Christian paintings and inscriptions in Greek and Coptic. Among the inscriptions which Mr. Sayce copied on tombs towards the northern end of the *Gebel Abu Fêda*, three were bilingual, a Demotic being attached to the Greek text, while another is the first instance of a Kypriote sepulchral text in Egypt. He considers that he has definitely settled the site of This, "the city from which Menes went forth to found Memphis (cf. No. I. p. 80-81)." In his previous visit to this place, which was reported on p. 80 of the *Journal*, he spoke of the village as being called Uladaiweh: this, however, he found to be the name of the district, that of the village being Meshayek. After discovering some tombs of the Greek epoch, two or three miles north of Meshayek, Mr. Sayce found, in a ravine, some tombs of the Old Empire, whose painted sculptures pointed to an earlier date than the tombs of the 4th Dynasty at Gizeh. One of these belonged to a "prophet of the *mer* of Anhir-t," who had caused "a stele to be made in This." Anhir-t is known to be a name of This. It becomes evident, therefore, that the mounds of Græco-

Roman débris on which Girgeh stands must themselves stand on the mounds of an older city.—Letters of Professor Sayce in the *Academy* of February 21 and March 28, 1885.

**LUXOR.**—At the beginning of January, M. Maspero began work at the temple of Luxor with a gang of about 150 men. He commenced by demolishing the dwellings and public buildings which had for centuries encumbered the courts and colonnades. As a result, the columns of the central colonnade are now visible, and all that remains to be done, in order to reach the original pavement, is to remove several feet of sand. A small portico dating from Ramses II., as well as several colossi, have been discovered. It now appears that the southern side of the edifice rose directly from the water's edge. M. Maspero says, "I do not hesitate to affirm that Luxor, freed from the modern excrescences by which it has hitherto been disfigured, is, for grandeur of design and beauty of proportion, almost the equal of Karnak. The sculptures with which the chambers and columns are decorated are of the finest and most delicate execution; while some of the wall-subjects would not suffer in the comparison, if placed side by side with the choicest bas-reliefs of Abydos."—*Academy*, March 21, and *Journal des Débats*, March 12, 1885.

**NAUKRATIS.**—After the excavations of M. Naville at Pithom and those of Mr. Flinders-Petrie at San-Tanis, the efforts of the *Egypt Exploration Fund* have been concentrated on Nebirch, where Mr. Flinders-Petrie discovered the site of the important Hellenic emporium of Naukratis. Specimens of the pottery and other antiquities found here have recently been received at the British Museum, where they are on exhibition in the Bronze Room. Among the vases Mr. Stuart Poole describes many similar to early vases of Kameiros and Ialysos, while of the figures in limestone, alabaster and terra-cotta, some recall Rhodes or Kypros, while others are purely Greek or Græco-Egyptian. There are evident signs of Phœnician commerce and of early commercial relations with the west coast of Asia-Minor and the neighboring islands.—Reginald Stuart Poole in *Academy*, May 30, 1885, p. 391.

#### TUNIS AND ALGERIA.

The archæological journey of M. J. Poinssot along the main way between Carthage and Sicca Veneria has enabled him to add much material to our knowledge of the Roman antiquities of Tunis.

*Teboursouk* (Thubursicum Bure) is a flourishing Arab city in which the remains of its ancient buildings are so concealed and built in as to make them inaccessible; the ruins of rich temples, baths, etc., show it to have been important. The fortress built at the end of the seventh century still remains in part.

At *Kouchbatia* are the remains of a small city containing a finely built akropolis.

Near *Djebba* are the ruins of an unnamed city with traces of an amphitheatre, a citadel, and other extensive constructions.

The ruins of *Dougga*, ancient *Thugga*, are among the finest: a temple raised in honor of Antoninus Pius and Lucius Verus; a triumphal arch similar to that of Makteur; a circus; a fine aqueduct.—*Bulletin Trim. des Antiq. Africaines*, 1885, pp. 16-44.

**MISSION OF MM. REINACH AND BABELON.**—Besides their extensive exploration of Carthage, some account of which was given on pp. 87-88, these gentlemen made an archæological journey through the eastern part of Tunis, visiting Dar-el-Bey, Soussa, Kairwan, Thapsus, Lemta, Sfax, El-Hamma (Aquæ Tacapitanae). Excavations were carried on for a few days at *El-Kantara* (Meninx), where many statues and mosaics have come to light; researches at *Bou-Ghrara* (Gightis) resulted in finding a number of statues and inscriptions. At *Zian*, with the help of a company of French soldiers, the archæologists were able to uncover the forum and discover a number of sculptures and inscriptions. Both M. Reinach and M. Babelon have promised to contribute to the *Journal* a detailed account of the discoveries made by them at Carthage and throughout Tunis. In February of this year M. Reinach was again called to Tunis by the report that important inscriptions had been found in the valley of the Bagradas. A survey of about six weeks enabled him to discover the names and explore the sites of four new cities, and to collect more than 200 inscriptions. No detailed results of this exploration have yet been given.

**MEHDIA.**—*Necropolis.*—M. Paul Melon discovered near Mehdiâ, not far from Monastir, a new necropolis of considerable size. The tombs are cut in the rock, and five or six steps lead down to the sepulchral chamber, on the right and left of which two beds are cut in the rock, the entire length of the room, to receive the bodies. For further details see the letter of M. E. Babelon, on p. 175 of our *Journal*.

**KEF.**—M. Roy has been carrying on excavations during the winter within the city limits; he has unearthed a number of colossal marble statues, and uncovered the peristyle of a large building, etc. The results will be more fully stated by the excavator himself in the *Bulletin.*—*Bull. des Antiq. Afric.*, 1885, i. 50.

**CARTHAGE.**—*Christian Antiquities.*—The importance of recent discoveries, especially in Tunis, for Christian archæology has been somewhat disregarded, owing to the more wide-spread interest in remains of an earlier period. There can be no doubt that, next to Rome, Africa is the land of promise for early Christian art of the period between the third

and the sixth century. The most interesting of these discoveries have been those made at Carthage by Father Delattre. In 1881 he uncovered at *Malga*, near the walls of Carthage, a cemetery in which he then found about six hundred inscriptions, as well as a basilica with dependent buildings: among the mosaics was one of a character so unique that Comm. de Rossi has not been willing to give any opinion regarding it; it represents a nude female figure standing beside an altar, with a branch of laurel in her hand, and crushing a serpent under her feet. This figure is supposed to be St. Perpetua (mart. 203). Since 1881 the excavations have been continued until now with great success, and have brought to light important constructions, bas-reliefs, mosaics, and over two thousand inscriptions. De Rossi calls this "one of the most remarkable discoveries made in our time in the field of Christian archæology."

The *area* of the cemetery is in the form of a hemicycle with a portico supported by columns. In the centre of the hemicycle is an octagonal building, and in the portico a chapel with three apses which must have contained the sarcophagi of the martyrs and the altar. The ground of this hemicycle is entirely occupied by sepulchres, the lowest being the earliest. The *tituli* are often inscribed with mosaic letters. The sculptured fragments of sarcophagi represent the usual cycle of biblical subjects.

One of the most interesting pieces of sculpture is a group of the Virgin and Child, behind whose seat stands a male figure, while in front is a winged angel. De Rossi considers that this may be the archangel Gabriel, and that his presence may refer to the Annunciation, and not simply to guarding the child. He refers this sculpture to the beginning of the fourth century. At a short distance from the hemicycle rose a large basilica 50 metres long, having 12 columns on either side of the nave. This basilica was evidently added to the original cemetery after the peace of the Church.—*Bull. di Arch. Crist. (De Rossi)*, 1884–85, pp. 44–52.

**KSAR AGHRAB.**—A Christian inscription of considerable interest was recently found here: SALVIS EVSTOCHIS | CC VV | CRESC. ET MAGNA | SECUNDVM VOTA | EVGRAFIORVM. This is read, by Comm. de Rossi, *Salvis Eustochi[i]s c[larissimis] v[iris] Cresc[ens, or entius] et Magna* (their clients or freedmen) *secundum vota Eugraphiorum* (family college dependent on the *familia* of the Eustochii). He considers this family to belong to the beginning of the fourth century, and notices the use of *salvis* for the first time applied to private individuals.—*Bullettino dell' Istituto*, No. II. 1885; *Bull. des Antiq. Afric.*, 1885, I. pp. 49–50.

**VANDALISM.**—There are strong hopes that a stop will be put to the wholesale acts of vandalism, referred to in our first number (p. 90) as having been for years committed on the monuments of Algeria and lately in Tunis. The energetic action of the *Société des Antiquaires de France*

has been vigorously sustained: the petition which it proposed has been endorsed by over one hundred societies in France, and a commission was appointed, February 25, to present the petition to the Chamber. In the meantime some good has already come from this crusade: the *Journal Officiel* of Tunis has just published decrees, dated March 11, regarding the organization of a *Service des Antiquités, Beaux Arts et Monuments* in Tunisia, in order to ensure the study, classification and preservation of monuments of historical interest, to establish a Museum, and to facilitate the application of all measures favorable to archæological work. This project was presented to the Bey by M. Cambon, and M. de la Blanchère has been placed at the head of the organization.—*Bulletin Monumental*, 1885, pp. 220–21; *Gazette Archéologique*, 1885, p. 119.

## ASIA.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

**SAMARCAND.**—In this neighborhood the ruins of an ancient city have been discovered, and numerous articles in glass, bronze, and stone have been found. Professor Vesselowsky has been sent from St. Petersburg and was to begin his excavations in February.—*Le Muséon*, March, 1885, p. 259.

### PALESTINE.

**ASKALON.**—Reouf-Pasha, governor of Palestine, has sent to M. Clermont-Ganneau the cast of an Arabic inscription which shows that the mosque of Askalon was built in the year 155 A. H., or 771 A. D., by the third Caliph of the Abbasid dynasty, El-Mahdi. It reads “. . . ordered the construction of this minaret and of this mosque El-Mahdi, the commander of the faithful (may Allah preserve him, increase his reward, and improve his condition!) by the care of El-Moffadal . . . in the month Moharrem of the year 155.” The Pasha also sent the cast of the inscription on a mile-stone dating from the middle of the first century of the Hegira, having been erected by Abd-el-Melik. It was situated on the Roman road from Jerusalem to Jericho at a distance from Damascus of 107 miles, according to the inscription.—*Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. pp. 103–4.

**JERUSALEM.**—The Russian orthodox society of Palestine has undertaken excavations on the land owned by Russia, near the Church of the Resurrection, in order to re-establish the ground plan of the buildings erected by Constantine on Mount Calvary. They have resulted in the discovery of portions of the old city wall and the gate which led out of the city.—*Le Muséon*, March, 1885, p. 257.

## PHŒNICIA.

**SAYDA.**—In October M. Durighello reported that he had made successful excavations on the site of an ancient temple and had discovered an interesting series of Phœnician terra-cotta idols.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1884, II. p. 247.

**OCMATA.**—At this hamlet, on the border of Phœnicia, M. Durighello announces the discovery of numerous Druidic monuments built of gigantic blocks of stone, in the form of tables, and precisely like the dolmens in France. Details of this discovery will be awaited with interest.—*Courrier de l'Art*, February 6, 1885.

## ASIA MINOR.

**REGULATIONS OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT CONCERNING ANTIQUITIES.**—It may not be superfluous to call the attention of our readers to the new conditions which will henceforth govern all archæological excavations in the Empire of Turkey. The *Regulations concerning Antiquities*, published by the Turkish government in February, 1884, are simply a reproduction of the restrictive laws which have been in force for so long in Greece. They forbid, under severe penalties, the exportation of all works of art, and declare that objects found belong by right to the State. Whoever wishes to excavate must pay the expenses of a government inspector, and is only allowed to take drawings or casts of the objects he finds. If these regulations are strictly adhered to, the result will be a complete cessation of the enterprising activity which has led to such magnificent discoveries at Pergamon, Halikarnassos, Assos, etc. The French text of the Edict has been published in full, by M. Reinach, in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1884, I. pp. 336–43.

**PERGAMON.**—Herr Conze, in the transactions of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, fixes the position of the library at Pergamon. The temple of Athena was in a large court, with a stoa on the east and north sides, two stories high. In the stoa on the east was the entrance to the court. The northern stoa had a row of rooms back of the columns. In the second story these rooms were four in number. Of these the easternmost room evidently contained the statue of Athena, and was the library; to which may perhaps have belonged, also, the other three, and, perhaps, two other rooms lower down on the west. The library of the Serapeion in Alexandria was in such a position; so must all libraries have been in Hellenistic and Roman times, including those in Rome.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, March 21.

**PHOKAIA (AIOLIS).**—M. G. Weber, in a letter to M. Georges Perrot, describes three archaic tombs which he considers to belong to a period

anterior to the Hellenic occupation of Asia Minor. The first is excavated in the calcareous stratum of a hill: it is entered through an arched door, above which the rock has been rudely cut into steps. The interior consists of two rectangular chambers, the first 4.12 met. long by 3 met. wide, the second 3.42 by 3.10; they are connected by a doorway; the ceiling is roof-shaped. On the left side of the inner chamber the grave is sunk to a considerable depth. The second tomb is of a far more remarkable style of construction: it is an oblong monolith, cut out of the rock itself, the lower part of which is formed by a pyramid of four steps, upon which stands a cube 1.90m. square, finished at the summit by two steps. The interior consists of an ante-chamber, and of a sepulchral chamber in which the grave is hollowed out. The third tomb is excavated, like the first, in the mountain side. It is reached by a long stairway, and contains two chambers. Instead of having a grave sunk below the level of the floor, there is all around the west side of the inner chamber a double ledge, on which, apparently, to rest the heads of the deceased.

**SMYRNA.**—During the winter months Hamdi Bey has been carrying on some excavations on a small scale. In the court of the Palace has recently been placed the statue of a barbarian prisoner which was excavated at Ephesos by Mr. Wood, but left since then at the railway station. It seems to have belonged to a decoration which comprised many other similar figures. M. Weber writes about it in the *Ἀμάλθεια* of Smyrna, September 20, 1884.—*Athenæum*, March 14, 1885; *Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. p. 376.

**POMPEIOPOLIS (KILIKIA).**—The fine ruins here as well as at *Mersina* are being made way with by workmen for building purposes.

**TARSOS.**—A fine mosaic pavement was unearthed here but immediately covered in again to save it from destruction.—*Academy*, March 28, 1885.

**ISLAND OF KARPATOS.**—*Rock-cut Tombs.*—This mountainous island, near Rhodes, anciently contained four cities, the most important of which was Bronkounti. Mr. J. T. Bent visited its extensive necropolis, with its "tombs of every possible description" cut in the ground-rock and in the cliff side; and he was so fortunate as to find many unopened tombs, "crowded with specimens of ancient Carpathiote art." The poorer tombs are shallow, being cut in the rock only about a foot and a half deep, and contain nothing but bones. The richer tombs most frequently consist of a main chamber, about ten feet square and six feet high, with sepulchral chambers on the right and left in which the graves were made. One tomb "had three . . . chambers, one entering from the other, with windows on either side of the door. Many of the graves are made to communicate . . . on the inside by narrow . . . passages." One class of



tombs consisted of but a single rock-cut chamber. Those of another class were made in natural cavities in the cliff, "in almost inaccessible spots overhanging the sea. One of them contained four tombs (graves?), and some beautiful specimens of ceramic art of a far more finished and elaborate character than any we had found in the chiselled tombs."

Mr. Bent, while at Bronkounti, saw some "lovely" sculptured marble drums of columns, in the style of, though much smaller than, those of the temple of Artemis at Ephesos, which were being cut into square blocks, probably for building purposes.

It is to be hoped that some trained archæologist may undertake investigations in this island.—Letter from Mr. Bent in the *Athenæum*, May 9, 1885.

## EUROPE.

### GREECE.

**AKRAIPHIA.**—The French school at Athens have traced out the temple of Apollon Ptoos at Akraiphia, and discovered therein a broken altar, some columns, and a beautiful head of Zeus.—*Athenæum*, December 23, 1884.

There has just been discovered a beautiful statue of Apollon, complete and of the best times.—*Εφημερίς Ἀρχ.*, May 6, 1884.

**ATHENS.**—*The American School.*—The managing committee of the *American School of Classical Studies at Athens* held its regular annual meeting at Cambridge, Mass. (U. S. A.) on May 9, and Dr. Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, and Prof. Wm. G. Hale, of Cornell University, were chosen new members of the committee. Prof. F. D. Allen, Professor of Classical Philology at Harvard, was chosen to direct the School next winter, and the students under him will enjoy exceptional advantages. In order to give the School a permanent location, the Greek Government has offered to the committee a very desirable and spacious lot of ground, adjoining that presented to the future British School. Professor Goodwin has already received donations amounting to about \$3,500 toward a building fund. There has been some question, whether it would be wisest to build at once, without waiting for an endowment that should render the school independent and self-supporting. The sentiment of the committee is, that it will be safe to build as soon as sufficient money is gotten together, and to continue the school under the present temporary arrangement of support from a number of subscribing colleges, until such time as a permanent endowment is secured. The cost of a suitable building and of furnishing it is estimated at about \$20,000.

The aim and organization of the School are stated in the Circular of January, 1885, a part of which is reprinted at the end of this number of the *Journal*.

Professor Van Benschoten, director of the School for this year, has already left Athens. His successor, Professor Allen, will leave America in July, and will probably take with him a number of students.

*Temple of Kodros.*—In digging for a foundation to a new house, south of the Akropolis, between the Olympieion and the new military hospital and a little beyond the latter, an entire inscription was found, of the beginning of the fifth century B. C., ordering an enclosure to be made around the temple of Kodros, and some 200 olive trees to be planted in it. This is our first intimation of a temple to Kodros. In digging for the foundation of a shop mid-way between the Roman market-place and the outer walls of Athens, seven inscriptions and a statue were found. All the inscriptions but one (not yet deciphered) are fragments. Two are dedications to Hadrian. The longer one has a play on words, attributing the good qualities of a tower to a soldier named *Πόργος*. The statue is well preserved though the feet and arms are wanting. It is that of a standing undraped boy, about 4 feet high, with pointed ears, tail, and wine-skin held by the left hand on the shoulder; hence it is a satyr. Its right hand rests on the hip. The play of the muscles and the tension of the skin are well shown on the clear white marble surface. The statue belongs to the second century B. C. A square unworked socket on the shoulder shows it to have served as a caryatid. —*Athenæum*, January 24, February 21 and March 28, 1885.

In Peiraieus street, near the gas house, excavations by the Archæological Society resulted in the finding of a number of inscribed sepulchral steles, two marble urns with reliefs and inscriptions, some inscribed monuments tabular in form, marble vaults, fragments of sculpture and bronze articles, and vases; some remains of a wooden chest within a sarcophagus, which crumbled to dust the moment it was touched, and a piece of cloth enclosing some bones quite well preserved.

*Akropolis.*—In the late excavations on the Akropolis were found 15 fragments of inscriptions, two of which belong to the time before Eukleides; 8 fragments of the balustrade of the temple of Nike, the largest of which is a corner piece; a relief belonging to a decree, representing Athena on one side, and, on the other, the personification of the people crowning some one; an incompletely executed statuette of Athena, of white marble, the head wanting, at her left foot a shield with the Gorgon's head and a serpent, her left hand, supported on a shield, holding the horn of Amaltheia, her right broken off; also a number of pieces of architecture.—*Εφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1884, I. II. p. 91. Work on the Akropolis this winter has been

suspended on account of the illness and death of the director, Mr. Stamatakis.

By tearing away the great cistern, north-east of the Propylaia, the foundations of the latter building were exposed to view and found to contain numerous pieces of the poros cornice of the old Propylaia, completely preserved, even to the coloring, which is blue, red, and yellow.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, January 17.

Mr. Karapanos has thrown open to the public, every Wednesday morning, his large collection of antiquities in his new house in Athens.—*Athenæum*, March 28.

*British School of Archæology*.—It is probable that construction will soon begin, on the lot offered by the Greek government, of a building for the accommodation of the new British School (for details see notice of the *Report of Committee and of the first Meeting of Subscribers*, p. 218).

Mr. Penrose has recently arrived, bringing with him the plans for the buildings which it is proposed to erect for the School. He has also undertaken, on behalf of the Dilettanti Society, excavations on the site of the Temple of Zeus Olympios, and has already reached, in three places, the foundations of the original pillars. "Large squared blocks of marble were here found piled up in disorder; the foundations themselves and the connecting walls have been all ruthlessly thrown down and in cases completely obliterated."—Joseph Hirst, in *Athenæum* of May 30.

*Society of Christian Archæology*.—It is a most encouraging circumstance, that enough interest has become excited in Greece to bring about the formation in Athens of a society for the study and preservation of the monuments of Christian art which remain in Greece. The Society is organized with a President, A. Barouchas, Secretary, and Curator, and seems to be formed exclusively of natives.

**ELATEIA**.—The excavations by the French School on the site of the temple of Athena Kranaia resulted in the following finds: a number of architectural fragments of poros stone preserving traces of color; some fragments of tiles decorated in relief; the nose and cheek of the right side of the face of a marble statue, of fine workmanship; numerous decorated bronze plates; an inscribed base with the name of Athena Kranaia; three large fragments fitting together and forming a part of the base of a colossal statue, doubtless of Athena; two inscribed bases with the names of the artists Ergophilos and Polykles; a long inscribed decree; numerous fragments of terra-cotta objects, vases, statuettes, lions' heads, *akroteria*, tiles with inscriptions on them; bronze rings, buckles, clasps, and about 170 coins, the majority of them Venetian.

During the excavations by the French School, there came to light, under the ruins of the Church of the Virgin, a slab of white marble (2.33

m. long, 0.64 wide and 0.33 high) with the following inscription, dating from the Byzantine period, inscribed in short lines across the face: ✕ *Οὕτως ἐστὶν ὁ λίθος ἀπὸ Κανᾶ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἐπου τὸ ὕδωρ οἶνον ἐποίησεν ὁ Κ[ύριος] ἡμῶν Ἰ[ησοῦς] Χ[ριστός].* "This stone is from Kana in Galilee, where our Lord Jesus Christ turned the water into wine." M. Charles Diehl published an article on this extraordinary find in the January number of the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*. Is this the couch of which Antoninus of Piacenza speaks in the sixth century? "We went to Kana, where our Lord was present at the marriage feast, and we reclined on the very couch; and there, unworthy as I was, I wrote the names of my parents" (*Itinera Latina*, i. 93). It is a singular coincidence, that some letters were found scratched on the upper surface, which M. Diehl restores, "[Remember, O Lord, the father] and the mother of (me) Antoninus." He considers that the couch was probably removed to Constantinople, in view of the Mohammedan invasion, and that, when that city was taken by the Crusaders in 1204, this relic was carried to Greece by Otho, duke of Athens, or Guido Pallavicini, when a church was built at Elateia expressly to receive it. The stone has now been brought to Athens, and placed in the Chapel of St. Eleutherios near the Cathedral.

**ELEUSIS.**—During his researches in the inner hall of the Telesterion, Mr. Philios came across the foundations of an early structure which must have been replaced by that of Koroibos.—*Mittheilungen*, 1885, i. p. 78.

**EPIDAUROS.**—The many fragments of sculpture found in the course of the recent excavations under Mr. Kavvadias, although badly mutilated, show that the western pediment represented a battle with Amazons and the eastern pediment the combat of the Centaurs and Lapiths. The three best-preserved figures are, that of an Amazon on horseback, and two female figures in long drapery seated upon horses after the fashion of the Nereids. Of the eastern pediment the only pieces in a tolerable state of preservation are the torso of a kneeling female and a Centaur's head. "The style of these sculptures is very remarkable, and recalls the bas-reliefs of the temple of Phigaleia, Mr. Kavvadias believes them to have been executed at least under the direction of Thrasymedes of Paros." A complete account of these sculptures is given in the abstract of the *Εφημερίς* in our present number, to which the reader is referred.

The temple of Artemis has been excavated entirely, and all its architectural members found; also, another fragment of one of the lists of cures; a curious metrical votive inscription consisting of 78 lines; the statue of a reclining young man with an effeminate expression, of late times; the lower part of the body of a woman, from the loins down, belonging probably to the Nike of the pediment of the temple of Asklepios; the torso of a nude man, from the same; the lower part of the body of

Athena in complete armor; the upper part of a man holding in one of his hands a helmet; the last two being reliefs.—*Ep. 'Apx.*, 1884, I. II. p. 93.

Mr. Kavvadias has lately recognized, in one of the previously discovered inscriptions, the complete record of the building of the main temple of the sanctuary, a fact of the utmost importance.—*Mittheilungen*, 1885, I. p. 78.

**KEPHALLENIA.**—At *Same*, under the direction of Mr. Kavvadias, one of the gates of the Akropolis has come to light: it is in Cyclopean style and strongly resembles that of Mykenai. Inside the Akropolis several buildings in excellent preservation have been found.—*Εφημερίς 'Apx.*, 1884, I. II. p. 93.

**KRETE.**—Dr. Schliemann is expected to begin his excavations on the arrival of the cool weather. Dr. Halbherr, the discoverer of the famous Gortyna inscription, who has gone to Krete with a commission from the Italian government, has succeeded in obtaining permission to uncover the wall in which the inscription was found. This archaic Doric inscription of the sixth century B. C., of such unexampled length, and giving as it does an invaluable accession to our knowledge of the Doric dialect, as well as being the first specimen of the far-famed Kretan legislation, has created a legitimate excitement. The text has been published twice already (in the *Mittheilungen*, and by Comparetti in his *Museo It. di Ant. Classica*), and a number of monographs on it are expected during the year. The *Journal* itself expects to publish in its next (October) number an article on the subject by Prof. A. C. Merriam.

**MYKENAI.**—*Two dagger-blades.*—Among the objects found by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenai were two dagger-blades: it was only lately that, on cleaning them, it was found that they bore fine and beautifully detailed incrustations representing warlike and hunting scenes, lions, antelopes, birds flying over a morass, etc. According to M. Dumont (since deceased), these interesting works belong to the XII. or XIII. century B. C.: that they are anterior to any Asiatic influence and are not of Greek but of Egyptian origin. Their Egyptian origin was also strongly supported by M. Perrot from all the details of workmanship, costume, etc.; but, on the other hand, M. Léon Heuzey sustained that they were identical in manufacture with the other Mykenaian works, and certainly proceeded from the Mykenaian School.—*Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. p. 109.

**NEMEA.**—The French School has made some excavations here, but they resulted in no finds of importance.—*Ep. 'Apx.*, 1884, I. II. p. 92.

**OLYMPIA.**—The excavations here by the Archæological Society began with the running of a trench 35 feet long, 200 feet north of the north-east corner of the stadion. At the depth of three feet was found a vault made with tiles, and a human skull in it. Nothing more being found

here, attention was directed to the Palaistra, to excavating the north-west corner of it, left unexcavated by the Germans. At the depth of about nine feet was found a wall running from north to south, badly built of poros stones, marble fragments, especially tiles from the roof of the temple of Zeus. At the depth of thirteen feet began the finding of bronze fragments and Byzantine coins. So far, have been found, in the Palaistra and the bed of the river Kladeos, 358 coins, including some splendidly preserved coins of Elis; and of bronze objects 48, among which are to be distinguished especially the upper part, to the knees, of a statuette with out-spread wings; the face of another statuette of beautiful archaic art; and some roughly-made animals. There have been found also some pieces of architecture of terra-cotta, with color well preserved; and some lead objects, among which the most worthy of mention is a round object with projecting edges having a hole in the center, and on one side in very small letters the inscription *ΗΡΘΞΕΝΙΔΑ*. But the most important of all the finds were a fragment of a metope of the temple of Zeus, and two fragments of the folds of the drapery belonging to some of the statues from the west pediment of the same temple.—*Εφ. Αρχ.*, 1884, pp. 94-5.

**OROPUS.**—*Sanctuary of Amphiaraos.*—Very important documents have resulted from the work undertaken last season by Mr. Phintikles: decrees of proxenia inscribed on marbles bearing ancient dedicatory inscriptions to Amphiaraos; a senatus-consultum of the time of Sulla in which latinisms abound in the Greek translation; inscriptions giving new names of artists, Simalos, Dionysios son of Aristos, Agatharchos son of Dionysios, Thoinias son of Teisikrates of Sikyon, Teisikrates son of Thoinias, Naxias (or Praxias) son of Lysimachos of Athens. A theatre built in tufa, of a singular form, was also discovered with an adjacent portico, near which was found a charming marble statue of a reposing Herakles, wanting the head and the legs below the knees. One of the bases originally supported statues of Ptolemy and Arsinoe, while on another stood a colossal statue of Sulla by Teisikrates son of Thoinias; it bore the inscription: *ὁ δῆμος Ὠρωπίων Λεύκιον Κορνήλιον Λευκίου υἱὸν Σύλλαν Ἐπαφρόδιτον τὸν ξαυτοῦ σωτῆρα καὶ εὐεργέτην Ἀμφιαράω, ἐπὶ ἱερέως Φρουγίου · Τεισικράτης Θοινίου ἐποίησε.* A large Doric temple has been uncovered, having six columns on the front and Ionic columns inside, before which is an altar surrounded by theatre-like seats and a double-aisled columned hall. The pieces of architecture found comprise drums of columns, of which two are Doric with flutes; some whole Ionic capitals, one of which is of an anta; and some fragments, two pieces of a pilaster, two fragments of an echinus, some fragments of cornice with blue color, tryglyphs, and drops from the cornice.—*Εφ. Αρχ.*, 1884,

pp. 98–100; *Revue Arch.*, 1885, pp. 95–96; *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, March 28, 1885.

**SUME, Island of.**—In the Emporion has been found a marble relief, almost entirely preserved, of a man very much like Aristion on the well-known stele of that name. Under the man is an animal, probably a wild boar.—*Ep. Arch.*, May 3.

**SURESA.**—Another ancient mine has been discovered at Sureza, three miles up the mountain from Laurion. A horizontal zigzag channel, 40 to 50 centimetres square, leads to a chamber 20 by 15 metres, from which numerous galleries, some one metre by 30 cent., others only 30 cent. square, lead to the exterior. The chamber is 10 metres high, but much of the softer iron strata above had fallen in, and an excavation of two metres did not reach the floor.

**THESSALONIKE.**—By the opening of a new street the discovery was made of the marble antæ of a large door, a Corinthian column, and an inscribed slab.—*Nea Hemera* of Trieste, May 2.

**TIRYNS.**—Dr. Schliemann's excavations in April of last year resulted in bringing to light an immense palace occupying the whole summit of the Akropolis. The wall-paintings were copied by Dr. Doerpfeld. The vases found were of the most archaic type, and a capital discovered belonged to the primitive Doric style. It would seem that the palace dates from two periods; the first, prehistoric and contemporary with the tombs of Mykenai, and the second, not more recent than the VIII. century B. C. To the former period belong numerous terra-cottas, specimens of pottery, images of Hera as a cow, obsidian knives, etc.—*Rev. Arch.*, 1884, II. p. 83. In a letter to the *Nation* (Oct. 23, 1884, p. 351) Mr. Deffner mentions some interesting particulars: he shows that the shafts of the columns must have been of wood.

The volume of Dr. Schliemann on Tiryns, promised for last month, has not yet been issued. A letter from Athens, dated May 8, says "Dr. Schliemann goes next week to Tiryns, where, under the direction of Dr. Doerpfeld and M. Philios, he is expending a large sum of money in clearing away the rubbish accumulated during his former excavations." This has resulted in some interesting discoveries which he has incorporated in an appendix of which he is now (June) correcting the proofs: the volume will appear by mid-summer.—*Athenæum*, May 30, 1885.

**TURKEY: Constantinople.**—Some improvements have been made in the arrangements of the museum by its director Hamdi Bey. The collection has been labelled in Turkish and French, and the admission fee of five piastres has been suppressed.—*Athenæum*, March 14, 1885.

## ITALY.

## PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

**BOLOGNA.**—The most important question of which archæologists have been seeking the solution in this region (especially in the necropolis of the *podere Arnoaldi Veli* in San Polo) is that of the peoples who successively occupied the valley of the Po before the Roman dominion. It was already known that in the *podere Arnoaldi Veli* there existed tombs belonging not only to the most ancient period, the so-called Umbrian, but also to the more recent or Etruscan period. The investigations recently made have solved at least the problem of the topographical relation of these two classes of tombs, as it has been found that there is, between the ancient and the Etruscan sepulchres, a strip of ground fifty-six metres wide, in which no tombs have been found, but only traces of very early dwelling-houses. It is an interesting fact that the Etruscan tombs which were found *underneath* inviolate Roman tombs of the early empire had been completely devastated, only sculptured and inscribed stones and fractured vases having been left. Either the Celts or the Romans may have been the authors of this act, probably the latter.—Barnabei in the *Bull. dell' Inst.*, January, 1885; and Gozzadini in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, February, 1884, p. 61, ff., and September, p. 292, ff.

**CAMPANIA.**—*Necropolis of Calatia.*—The discovery of the necropolis in the neighborhood of *le Gallazze* brings to light many objects similar to those of the neighboring necropolis of Suessola, and indicates a considerable extension of time and various styles of art, as rude works of local manufacture are found by the side of others of Greek importation belonging to the best early period. What distinguish this from other necropoli of southern Italy are the deep circular or cylindrical wells, built of tufa and leaning on the hill; these Prof. Sogliano considers to be sepulchral.—*Not. degli Scavi*, August, 1884, p. 277; and *Bull. dell' Inst.*, March, 1885.

**CAPRI.**—At the beginning of the winter were discovered some important remains of a large villa of early imperial times: what remains of the walls is covered with frescos of the best style, and the floors had mosaic pavements. The road to the villa, and remains of the aqueduct which supplied it with water, have been found.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, January 24, 1885.

**CASTELLETO TICINO.**—The numerous tombs found here are similar to those of the neighboring Golasecca. The most important object found was a bronze *cista a cordoni*, evidently belonging to the fifth century B. C.: its cover was formed of a bronze bowl with figures in relief (*a sbalzo*) representing a sphinx and a chimera.—*Notizie degli Scavi*, May, 1884, p. 166.



**CIVITA LAVINIA.**—The discovery has been made of the ruins of a temple of Juno Sospita. Many fragments of sculpture seem of Greek workmanship: among them are a head of a goddess, one of Jupiter, and six torsi; also four horse's heads of fine style, from a quadriga. Remains of an imperial and of a private villa, and of the *arx* of Lanuvium were also brought to light. These excavations have been carried on by an Englishman, Mr. Pullan.—*Not. degli Scavi*, April, 1884, p. 159.

**Roman Villa.**—Between Civita Lavinia and Genzano a magnificent Roman villa of the first century has been excavated: it is of extraordinary size and magnificence, and the long colonnades instead of being of Alban stone, as is usual, are of red oriental granite. It was ornamented with stuccos and wall-paintings of the best style and taste.—*Not. degli Scavi*, July, 1884, p. 240.

**CUMÆ.**—On the side of the necropolis next to lake Licola, among other discoveries, a most important tomb has been explored, 4.12 met. long by 3.30 wide, formed of large slabs of tufa, and divided into four *loculi*, containing skeletons and sepulchral objects. In the interior was inscribed an archaic Greek inscription: *ΗΥΗΥ ΤΕΙ ΚΛΙΝΕΙ ΤΟΥΤΕΙ ΛΕΝΟΣ ΗΥΗΥ*—*ὁπὸ τῆς κλίνης τοῦτε Λένος*. *ὁπὸ* . . . Notable is *ὁπὸ* = *ὁπὸ*, and Prof. Sogliano sees here traces of Æolic influence on the Ionic of Cumæ: *Λένος* is probably for *Λένος*.—*Not. degli Scavi*, October, 1884, pp. 353–356; cf. *Bull. dell' Inst.*, March, 1885.

**LENTINI (SICILY).**—In digging on the property of Sig. Pisani, some laborers discovered a very important series of archaic tombs formed of large slabs of calcareous stone, similar to those of Megara, Selinus and Syracuse: in them were found chased bracelets and vases of massive silver; a gold plaque with ornamentation, and a ring and small vase, also of gold; a vase with representations of animals of the archaic type in horizontal zones; etc. Sig. Cavallari in visiting the city discovered a small Christian catacomb connecting with that of Saint Thecla.—*Not. degli Scavi*, July, 1884, p. 252–4.

**MARINO.**—*Villa of Q. Voconius Pollio.*—This most important discovery is treated in an exhaustive and scientific manner by Comm. Rodolfo Lanciani in a monograph in the *Bull. della Comm. Arch. di Roma*, fasc. iv. 1884, which is analyzed among the *Summaries of Periodicals*.

**NEMI.**—On the east bank of the lake of Nemi have been discovered two necropoli: one, pagan of an early period, and the second, Christian.—*Ibid.*, p. 238.

**STA. ANATOLIA DI NARCO (UMBRIA).**—The *Notizie degli Scavi* of April, 1884, gives a detailed account of excavations undertaken in this locality under the direction of Sig. Sordini, which resulted in the dis-

covery of part of an ancient and extensive necropolis, devastated at an early period.

**ORVIETO.**—For more than a year the old and new necropoli of this city have been yielding innumerable objects of interest. Many tombs, especially those of the northern necropolis, belong to the archaic period.—*Not. degli Scavi*, December, 1884, p. 418.

**PRAENESTE (PALESTRINA).**—The cathedral of Palestrina is in part formed out of the old Basilica of Praeneste: recently, portions of the early wall of Pelasgic origin, which formed the substructure, have been found: above, a wall in *opus quadratum* has come to light, decorated with niches adorned with colonnettes and pilasters; also, a fragment of inscription thus reconstructed by Mr. Enrico Stevenson: L. Quinctius. T. f. L. n. praetor Le VCADO . CEPIT | T. Quinctius T. f. L. n. conso V. DEDIT. According to this restoration, it belongs to the year 560 u. c., and is a dedicatory inscription of the spoils of Leukadia, conquered during the Macedonian war by L. Quinctius Flaminius, legate of his brother the consul Titus Quinctius Flaminius.—*Bull. dell' Inst.*, March, 1885.

The important discovery of the ancient sun-dial on the façade of the Cathedral was made by Prof. O. Marucchi, and a notice of this discovery has been already given on p. 215.

**PRATICA.**—It now appears that the territory of the ancient Lavinium contains an archæological stratum similar to that of the most ancient Latin tombs around the Alban lake and the Etruscan *tombe a pozzo*. Prince Camillo Borghese, on whose land the discoveries have been made during the past winter, has formed, in the castle of Pratica, a collection of the objects found: both the pottery and the bronzes are similar to those of Tarquinii, the Alban necropolis, etc. In an ancient well were found a number of objects of very different periods, of which the most interesting are (1) the painted clay capital of a pilaster, adorned with an archaic relief of Hercules and the Nemæan lion; (2) a fragment of a terra-cotta relief representing one of the combats of Hercules; (3) a superb piece of green glass incrustation, covered with blue enamel on which is a relief of the head of Medusa.—*Bull. dell' Inst.*, March, 1885.

**REGGIO (CALABRIA).**—Among the many discoveries made here in 1884, the most important are certain objects (some of them being figures of Isis) which proceed without doubt from the vicinity of the temple of Isis and Serapis, known to have existed in this neighborhood.—*Not. d. Scavi*, August, 1884, p. 281.

**ROME.**—*Bronze statues of Athletes.*—In digging the foundations of the new theatre in the Via Nazionale on the brow of the Quirinal, near the baths of Constantine, the discovery was made, February 8th, of a bronze

statue larger than life-size (6 ft. 10½ ins.) in good preservation: it is said to be of Greek workmanship of the best period, the first of its class found in Rome. Opinions differ as to the identity of the statue. According to some it is the portrait statue of an athlete: it has also been called a Herakles. It is the nude figure of a man, standing erect, resting his weight slightly on the right leg; the left is somewhat bent. His right hand is placed behind his back, while his left is held aloft and was evidently supported on a sceptre now disappeared. It is a life-like portrait of great beauty: the face is full of animation: "the frontal sinus is strongly developed, giving the forehead a somewhat retreating line, and the nose is slightly aquiline. . . . The head is small: the details of the hair upon the head and body are rendered with especial care." The hair, cut short, is divided into slightly curled locks. The downy hair on the well-rounded chin and cheeks is delicately engraved in a variety of gentle curves. The smallest details are carefully treated, as, for instance, the creases on the neck, abdomen and elsewhere, and the folds of the flesh under the knuckle of the little finger. The muscular development of the upper part of the body is remarkable. On the breast is the inscription L. VI. T. XXIX, also read L. VII. S. L. XXIIX, which is thought to be the shipping-mark. The statue is now stowed away in a magazine, waiting for the building of the new Museum in the baths of Diocletian. Although fractured in several places all the pieces have been recovered.

In the first days of April a second bronze statue, evidently of Greek workmanship, was discovered close to the spot where the first had been found. It represents a pancratiast seated, reposing after the combat; his elbows resting on his knees, and his forearms and hands, with the cestus still on them, extended one over the other. This life-size figure is uninjured with the exception of a fracture in the right thigh; the head, hands and feet are perfect.—Roman letter, *London Times* of April 4; *Berl. Phil. Woch.*, March 7; *Nuova Antologia*, February 15.

*Tombs of the Licinii and the Calpurnii.*—In the Villa Bonaparte, on the Via Salaria, some workmen discovered, last March, a family tomb of remarkable beauty, divided into several rooms which contained eight beautifully sculptured and two plain sarcophagi in complete preservation. The inscriptions found include epitaphs of the consul Licinius Crassus (27 A. D.); of his son, Cn. Pompeius, Pontifex and Quæstor, husband of Antonia the daughter of Claudius (both father and son were killed in A. D. 47 by an order of Claudius); of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi Licinianus, brother of the preceding, adopted by Galba in 69 A. D. and killed at the same time by Otho; and of several others; the inscriptions are as follows:

M·LICINIUS	CN·POMP[EIVS]
M·F·MEN	CRASSI·F·MEN
CRASSVS·FRVGI	MAGNVS
PONTIF·PR·VRB	PONTIF·QVAEST
COS LEG	TI·CLAVDI·CAESARIS·AVG
TI·CLAVDI·CAESARIS	GERMANICI
AVG·GE//MANICI	SOCERI·SVI
IN M(auretani)A	
[D]IS·MANIBVS	C·CALPVRNIVS·
[L]·CALPVRNI///ISONIS	CRASSVS·FRVGI·
FRVGI·LICINIANI	LICINIANVS·CON·
XV VIR·S·F	SVL·PONTIFEX·
ET·VE///ANIAE	ET·AGEDIA·QVIN·
Q·VERANI·GOS·AVG·F	TINA·CRASSI·
GEMINAE	
PISONIS·FRVGI	LICINIA·CORNELIA
C·CALPVRNIO	M·F·VOLVSIA·
PISONI·CRASSO	TORQVATA
FRVGI·LICINIANO	L·VOLVSI·COS·
	AVGVRI·

This was evidently the burial place of the two great consular families, the Licinii and the Calpurnii, and its discovery is considered to be the most important of its kind made in Rome since the finding of the tombs of the Scipios in 1780.

It is singular that on Piso's monument the D at the beginning of the first line, the L at that of the second, the letters P and ON in Pisonis, R in Frugi, IN in Liciniani, the XV at the beginning of the fourth line, and the R in Veraniae have been obliterated with a pointed tool: also in No. 5 the first four lines of the inscription containing the name of the deceased have been obliterated, and several other similar mutilations have been made. This is evidently the sign of a proscription. The L. Volusius, Mr. Stevenson thinks, is the famous L. Volusius Saturninus († 56 A. D.) celebrated by Pliny, Tacitus and Columella. He conjectures Calpurnius Crassus to be the one who conspired against Nerva and Trajan and was killed under Hadrian. The use of CONSVL for COS. indicates, according to Stevenson (*Bull. d. Inst.*), the time of Trajan.

A description of one of the monuments will show the general style. That of Piso "is a rectangular dado of white marble measuring 3 ft. 2 ins. in height by 3 ft. in width, and 2 ft. 7 ins. in thickness, standing on a moulded plinth a foot in height, and surmounted by a pediment orna-

mented with pulvinars on the sides and griffins on the tympanum, the entire height being 5 ft. 7 ins. . . . On one side . . a sacrificial vase is sculptured in relief, and on the other a paten" (*Times*). The following are the subjects sculptured on the monuments: (1) Castor and Pollux carrying off the daughters of Leukippos; on the cover groups of victories; (2) a scene of Bacchanalia; (3) a rich festoon supported by winged genii and victories, and with the portraits of the two deceased; (4) festoons and masks; (5) chimerae; (6) the birth of Bacchus; (7) genii supporting arms; (8) the Indian triumph of Bacchus with fauns and elephants.

The greater part of these monuments undoubtedly belong to the art of the first century A. D., and are of great importance.<sup>1</sup>—*Bull. dell' Inst.*, 1885, Nos. I. and II.; *Nuova Antologia*, March 15 and April 1; Roman Letter of March 27, *London Times*; *Notizie degli Scavi*, November, 1884, p. 393.

Near the Basilica of St. John Lateran has been found the marble statue of a female, of very good work, with the following hexameter inscription on the base: τὴν πινοτὴν ἐκόρηγ' Εὐβοῦλιον ἴσατ' ὁ γάμβρος. The head is preserved, yet it shows, in comparison with the rest of the statue, extremely rough work. From this it is evident that the face was cut out of an earlier one. On the left cheek can be plainly seen how far the original face goes, and where the new cutting begins. This is the first example we have of this kind of overworking. Heretofore it has been supposed that the change of a statue from one person to another consisted in the substitution of another entire head.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, March 21; *Bull. dell' Inst.*, April, 1885.

On the same site was discovered a marble cippus with a dedicatory inscription to the rural divinities and to the genius of the Emperor Hadrian by the "equites" natives of Thrace. These soldiers formed the mounted guard of the Emperors, and it was precisely near the Lateran that their quarters were situated.—*Nuova Antologia*, March 15, 1885.

*Lararium*.—In the *Via del Statuto* near S. Maria Maggiore has been found the *lararium* or domestic chapel of a Roman family. The chamber is rectangular, and its walls have several steps on which were placed many small statuettes of various divinities, *e. g.*, Jupiter Serapis, Venus, Hercules and Bacchus. Of great interest are several objects of Egyptian origin: a statuette of Isis-Fortuna with the lotus, a cippus of Horus with hieroglyphs, and a talisman on which is engraved the triumph of good over the evil element represented by Bes: the inscriptions on the latter are of great interest. At the end of the *lararium* was a larger statue of

<sup>1</sup> It is reported that a beautiful bronze statuette about 2 ft. high was found in the tomb, but secreted by the workman and sold to a Russian for 6,000 lire.

Fortune with the cornucopia in her left hand and the *gubernaculum* in her right. It is thought that this important monument may be preserved.

#### IMPORTANT OBJECTS DISCOVERED IN ROME DURING THE YEAR 1884.

It will be of interest to the readers of the *Journal* to have placed before them a list of these objects, selected from the full catalogue given in the last number of the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale* of Rome for 1884.

*Paintings.*—Fifteen fragments of wall-paintings found on the Esquiline, Castro Pretorio, Quirinal, etc. Several of the scenes depicted are of *genre* subjects: a rustic house before which a woman is seen feeding hens: another house; in front of it is a woman bidding farewell to two men, one on horseback, and the other on foot, who seem to be leaving for the hunt: a sea-tiger and a hippocamp, on each of which a Nereid is seated: a dancing female, partly covered with a violet mantle: an Athena *promachos*, etc., etc.

*Statuary.*—Of the nine statues or groups, those of Jupiter and Kybele have nothing remarkable about them; a female figure seated on a rock—probably one of the Muses,—and a spirited group of the combat of a panther and a wild boar, seem to be the best of this group. Several of the eight busts are interesting: the Anakreon has been described already on p. 101 of the *Journal*; a beautiful ideal female head found on the Esquiline, and a male head of athletic type in the style of Lysippos, some fine torsi, etc., are also to be noticed. Among the numerous small objects in bronze, the most interesting are those taken from five very ancient sepulchres rudely formed of squared pieces of tufa not united with cement, which were discovered on the Esquiline in the new *Via del Statuto*.

*Terra-Cottas.*—Among a number of pieces two figures are of interest, one erect, and the other from the lid of a sarcophagus and preserving traces of polychromy: also part of a frieze with painted (blue, yellow and red) reliefs (bust of bearded Bacchus giving wine to a Chimera, etc.): other portions of friezes are also adorned with reliefs, mostly bacchic in character. Several *olle* and nineteen vases of *buccaro laziale* form a most interesting and archaic group, found in the five sepulchres already mentioned. They will be illustrated in the *Bullettino* for 1885.

*Excavations in the villa Spithöver*, opposite the Ministry of Finance, during January brought to light, at a depth of 12 metres underground, an excavation in the tufa consisting of two chambers joined by a narrow passage. The walls have apses, and in the first hall there is an altar. It is thought by some to have been dedicated to the worship of Mithras.

*Imperial Palace.*—By the recently discovered atrium of the Vestals, and opposite the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, stand the walls of the *Palatium*, belonging to early imperial times: within them had been built a number of hay-lofts which have now been demolished. "Already the area of one great hall, with large niches for statues in it, and far exceeding in dimensions and grandeur any of the remains of the Forum adjoining it or of the palace of the Cæsars above it, has been cleared." After cutting through the modern flooring the ancient one was found at a depth corresponding with the level of the Forum. "One-half of this hall has been further cleared down to that level, and from it opens a passage the walls and ceilings of which are covered with comparatively uninjured fresco paintings, representing Christian saints standing in rows on one side and the other, while on the face of the wall of the hall itself are remains of similar frescoes, indicating that it had been completely decorated in the same manner. Comm. De Rossi attributes these frescoes to the x. or xi. century. As to the building itself, he reserves his opinion until the excavations have progressed farther. He had, however, before they began, suggested, in his study on the Anglo-Saxon coins which has been noticed on p. 213 of the *Journal*, that this Imperial residence had been adopted during the early Middle Ages as a papal residence.—Roman Letter of *London Times*, April 28, 1885.

*Jewish Cemetery.*—During the winter of 1884, Prof. O. Marucchi made further researches in this cemetery, discovered by him two years before. It is situated at the *Vigna Apolloni* on the *Via Labicana*, and was connected with an important centre of Jewish population. Its extent is proved by numerous galleries and *cubiculi* still filled with earth. Besides numerous Greek inscriptions containing the usual Jewish formula ΕΝΘΑΔΕ ΚΕΙΤΑΙ, ΕΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΚΟΙΜΗCΙC ΑΥΤΟΥ, he discovered two in Hebrew, which he reads (1) *Amen Scialom beth*, and (2) *Nuah*. This is important, as the most considerable of the Roman Jewish cemeteries, that of the *Vigna Randanini*, had not yielded a single Hebrew inscription.

**TURIN.**—Important portions of the Roman walls have been laid bare near the *Piazza Madama* and the Church of the *Consolata*.—*Bull. dell' Inst.*, January, 1885.

**VERONA.**—*Prehistoric Wall.*—Excavations have disclosed a gigantic wall composed of marble blocks, the remnants of which extend over a length of about 500 metres.—*Le Muséon*, January, 1885, p. 125.

*Antiquities of the Stone Age.*—In the commune of Breonio (prov. of Verona), during the last few years, Cav. De Stefani has made extensive discoveries of objects belonging to the stone age, especially arms and utensils, many of which are unique in Europe, and resemble more those

of some portions of America.—*Atti della R. Accad. dei Lincei* (Rome). *Rendiconti*, January 18, 1885, p. 63 and February 15, p. 151.

### CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

**ROME.**—*Cemetery of Domitilla.*—The excavations in this catacomb have been carried on near the cubiculum of *Ampliatius*: this was one of the nuclei, originally separate, out of which the vast necropolis of Domitilla was formed. It has furnished a number of inscriptions anterior to Constantine, one of those recently found reads, *Secunda esto in refrigerio*. De Rossi notes the importance of this formula, as a prayer and in accord with the formulas of the early liturgical prayers. Among the objects found is a cameo of oriental sardonyx, representing a winged Eros on a hippocamp; a medallion of Commodus, and one with the bust of Diocletian.—*Bullettino di Arch. Crist.*, 1884–85, pp. 41, 43.

A subterranean chapel of considerable extent has been opened, having arched tombs in the walls. On the walls are many *graffiti*, made by ancient pilgrims, which would indicate that the chapel contained the tomb of some well-known martyr.—*Nuova Antologia*, January 15, 1885.

*Cemetery of Priscilla.*—Work on this catacomb, which had long been suspended on account of the difficulty of getting out the earth, has been taken up again this winter, and the results of the excavations will be given by Comm. De Rossi in the next number of his *Bullettino*.

*Basilica of Saint Agnes outside the Walls.*—In restoring the side staircase, it was found that one of the marble steps was formed by a fragment of the ancient *transenna* of the altar, with a youthful female figure carved in relief and bearing the ancient scratched inscription, *Sancta Agnes*. The importance of this discovery is great, as the sculpture seems to belong to the fourth century.

*Frescos of the ancient Papal Residence.*—The discovery of this interesting series of frescos of the x. or xi. century is noticed on p. 241 in the description of the excavation of the imperial palace.

*S. Maria Maggiore.*—An examination of one of the bells brought to light the following inscription: *Ad honorem Dei et beate Marie Virginis ista campana facta fuit per Albanum postmodum in Anno Domini MCCLXXXIX renovata est per Dominum Pandulphum de Sabello pro redemptione anime sue. Guidoctus Pisanus et Andreas ejus filius me fecerunt*. Albanus was chamberlain of Pope Callixtus II. (1119–1124), and Pandolfo Savelli († 1306) was senator of Rome in 1279.—*Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, February 13, 1885.

**ROSSANO (CALABRIA).**—The superb Greek MS. of the Gospels on purple vellum, attributed to the sixth century, whose illuminations are of the greatest importance for early Christian art, has recently been completed



by the discovery of the missing leaves by the Abbate Cozza-Luzi.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, I. p. 129-30.

**VENICE.**—*Palace of the Doges.*—The scaffoldings, which during the last three years have concealed the lower arcades, have been removed. The restorations are said to have been very successful.

**VERONA.**—*Mosaic Pavement.*—In the last century portions of a mosaic pavement were discovered which were believed to belong to the early Church. During last year, excavations in the courts around the present mediæval cathedral have resulted in bringing to light an extensive pavement of geometrical design: two inscriptions were found: CONCORDIA CVM SVIS FECIT P(*edes*) LX, and STERCORIVS ET VESPVLÀ, CVM SVIS FECERVNT PEDES DVCENTOS. The two pavements discovered, one ab. 50 m. long, the other ab. 30, evidently belong to separate edifices. Of the former, two sections of unequal width remain (10 m. and 7 m. wide) and probably formed the pavement of the nave and left aisle of the early basilica of Verona, destroyed before the IX. century. The second mosaic belonged, probably, to a second basilica. Count Cipolla is inclined to attribute both to the V. or VI. century.—*Not. degli Scavi*, 1884, April and December, pp. 136 and 401, sq.

## FRANCE.

**SOCIÉTÉ DES AMIS DES MONUMENTS PARISIENS.**—A few months ago a new society thus entitled was formed in Paris. The members of the committee form a brilliant and illustrious body, and comprise, not only archæologists and men of letters, but distinguished artists of all kinds. Its president is M. Albert Lenoir. Its object, at first, was "to watch over the monuments of art and over the monumental physiognomy of Paris," and to prevent any recurrence of the deplorable acts of vandalism which have been so rampant there during the last half-century. A sign of the times is the interesting series of six articles on recent acts of vandalism, published in the *Chronique des Arts*, by M. Arthur Rhoné, which constitute, as the *Athenæum* remarks, a formidable indictment of the Government.

We hear (*Athenæum*, May 9) that, since then, the Society has resolved to extend its operations to the whole of France, and that a federation has been formed of the provincial learned and archæological societies in order to protect national antiquities more effectually than does the *Commission des Monuments Historiques*.

**CONGRÈS ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE.**—The French Archæological Society held its annual congress at Montbrison (Loire), beginning June 25 and lasting until July 2. Its programme was to study the monuments of the Forez and neighboring provinces belonging to the Prehistoric,

Gallic, Roman and Christian periods, as well as certain especial questions of more general import which this study will bring forward.

**CHÂTILLON-SUR-INDRE.**—On one of the capitals of the Church here, dating from the twelfth century, M. Palustre has read the name of a sculptor until now unknown: *Petrus Janitor istud fecit primum.*—*Bull. Mon.*, 1885, p. 221.

**ÉVREUX.**—*Cathedral.*—In October the tomb of Bishop Jean de la Cour d'Aubergenville, who died in 1256, was brought to light. A fine crozier in enameled bronze having in the centre of its volute the subject of St. Michael and the Dragon, and a beautiful pastoral gold ring of elaborate workmanship, were found with the body.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1884, 9-12, p. 376.

**GAVRINIS (Morbihan).**—*Megalithic Monument.*—Under the well-known covered alley a crypt has been found with numerous sculptures in admirable preservation. Their position makes it certain, as had been suspected by Dr. Closmadeuc, that the sculptures were executed before placing the stones in position.—*Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. p. 322-31.

**LAVAL.**—*Restoration of the Cathedral.*—The work of transformation has already begun, the eastern portal being the first point to be attacked. It is proposed to add a spire to the tower over the apse, and to construct a choir in the style of the thirteenth century.—*Bull. Mon.*, 1885, p. 219.

**NIXÉVILLE (Meuse).**—*Frankish Cemetery.*—M. Ch. le Bœuf has succeeded in bringing to light more than a hundred and fifty tombs in this newly discovered cemetery, and in securing a number of interesting objects.—*Bull. Mon.*, 1885, p. 217.

**ORMES (Beauce).**—*Prehistoric Antiquities.*—Immense subterranean constructions dug in the tufa have been uncovered. These crypts are composed of circular halls, vaulted and joined by means of many narrow galleries. In them have been discovered several objects belonging to the Gallo-Roman period.—*Le Muséon*, January, 1885, p. 129.

**PARIS.**—*Museum Guimet.*—The offer by M. Guimet, to the Government, of his famous Oriental Museum has been accepted, and a building is being erected to receive it on the Place d'Iéna, in Paris. The museum has been until now in Lyons.

*Museum of the Louvre.*—The more important of the works recently bought for the department of antiques of the Louvre are now on exhibition in one of the halls. They include marble busts, two of which belong to the archaic school, and others to the best period, a fine torso of Greek workmanship, extensive and well-preserved bas-reliefs, and a number of smaller objects. Among the latter are to be remarked a fine vase with red figures, signed, and especially a cut bronze plaque representing the combat of Herakles and Apollon, from the Castellani collection, a famous

piece discovered in Krete, and a most important work for the study of the origin of Greek art.—*Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. p. 376.

*Trocadéro*.—Three new halls will soon be added to the museum of casts, which will then fill the entire left hand gallery of the palace. Among the most recent additions of importance are the portals of the cathedrals of Rouen and Bordeaux. The new halls are filled with casts taken principally from the monuments of the centre and south of France.

*Gallo-Roman Antiquities*.—Near the rue Clovis, M. Toulouze opened an ancient mound belonging to the first or second century, in which he found some fragments of amphorae, oenochoe with bas-reliefs, coins, etc. Not far from this he discovered an interesting collection of iron instruments, also dating from the Gallo-Roman period, which were doubtless the tools of some artisan, perhaps a carpenter.—*Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. pp. 376–79.

**POITIERS** (near).—*Cemetery of Antigny*.—At the annual congress of the *Sociétés savantes de France*, held at the Sorbonne, April 7–11, Father de la Croix described the excavations he has been superintending at the cemeteries of Civaux and Antigny, near Poitiers. In the latter he found an important series of tombs belonging to the latter part of the Merovingian period. They are generally covered with lids ornamented with bands and patterns in low-relief.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1885, p. 120.

**ROUEN**.—*Cemetery at St. Ouen*.—In December, some laborers at work under the pavement of the nave met, first, with the pavement of the thirteenth century, and soon came upon several strata of early tombs at a depth of between 2.50 and 3 metres. The upper stratum contained eight sarcophagi dating, probably, from the twelfth century, and containing the bodies of the abbots of the monastery. In the third was found an inscription, traced on a plaque of lead, which shows this to be the tomb of the Abbot Rainfroy, who succeeded Guillaume Ballot in 1136: HIC REQUIESCIT PIE MEMORIE DO | MNVS RINFREDVS MON(A)CVS ET ABBS HVIV | S LOCI QVI ECCLESIAM ISTAM POST | COMBVSTIONEM RESTAVIT MV | RO CINSIT ET . . . ET ALIS | BONIS DITAVIT. A second inscription of 1058 (?) gives the name of the archdeacon Hugues. XVI KL OCTO | RIS OBIIT HV | GO ARCHIDIACONI ANNO INC . . . DNI | MLVIII (?) . . .

At a lower depth a group of Frankish stone sarcophagi came to light, narrower at the head than at the feet, most of them containing the bodies of warriors; among the objects found in them were some beautiful belt-clasps, one being of silver and of fine workmanship; two round gold fibulæ, of unusual size, adorned with delicate gold filagree work and precious stones; an ivory plaque; a beautiful glass vase; etc. The total number of tombs opened was about seventy-five. The same excavations brought to light the foundations of the Romanesque church which

preceded the present one; they prove this early church to have been of considerable size and beauty, occupying almost the same area as the present edifice.—*Bull. Mon.*, 1885, I. p. 93; *Gazette Arch.*, 1885, I. pp. 56, 57.

### SWITZERLAND.

**GENEVA.**—Recent excavations made in the bed of the Rhone by Dr. Gosse have led to the discovery of many bronze objects: sword-blades, hatchets, arrow-heads, sickles, bracelets, etc. A fragment of collar (torques) shows that these objects were collected during the iron age, and the period is fixed by the presence of a Gallic coin. At the same time many objects were found belonging to the Roman, Merovingian, Mediæval and Renaissance periods.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1885, p. 120-1.

### BELGIUM.

**GAND.**—The restoration of the Cathedral is progressing under the direction of A. Van Assche and has already resulted in the uncovering of an interesting fragment of early Gothic, the arch leading from the first chapel of the choir into the transept. The choir dates from the thirteenth century, and, when in the sixteenth century the body of the church was raised, the chapels of the choir were completely disfigured by a mass of parasitical additions, which it is the object of this restoration to remove.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, I. p. 127.

**LIÈGE.**—*Cathedral of St. Paul.*—Some recent reparations in one of the north chapels have brought to light, on the wall above the altar, some frescos of the fourteenth century, as well as the polychromatic decoration of the vault. Among the frescos best preserved are a figure of John the Baptist holding the Agnus Dei, and one of St. Michael piercing the Dragon.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1885, I. p. 130.

**GROTTO OF SINZIN.**—*Prehistoric Antiquities.*—Work undertaken by the Archæological Society of Namur has brought to light a series of bronze objects identical with those in Switzerland belonging to the lacustrine bronze age: they were found in a walled-up cavity on the left side of the cavern.—*Revue Arch.*, 1884, II. pp. 187-88; *Le Muséon*, April, 1885, p. 258.

### GERMANY.

**COLOGNE.**—*Cathedral.*—The Building Commission of the Cathedral of Cologne has entrusted to Dr. A. Essenwein, Director of the Germanic National Museum at Nuremberg, the elaboration and execution of his plan for the decoration of the Cathedral floor. This plan had already obtained the sanction of the Chapter and of the Prussian Ministry of

Worship. The nave and transept are to be floored with plain flags, bordered with marble, while the apse and chapels are to receive a rich figured ornamentation executed in mosaic and in the other processes of pavement decoration employed in the Middle Ages. A large number of the cartoons for this, the most extensive surface-design of our time, are already completed.—*Neueste Nachrichten*, Munich, April 13, 1885.

*S. Gereon*.—This church is soon to undergo a thorough renovation which is to comprise the repairing of the outer walls, the insertion of new glass windows, and the painting of the great cupola, which latter work is to be undertaken by Prof. Essenwein.—*Archiv f. Kirchl. Kunst.*, 1885, i. p. 6.

**EINING (BAVARIA).**—The remains of a large Roman villa fitted with extensive baths have been recently discovered at this place, near Abensberg (supposed to be the ancient Abusina). The heating apparatus has been found in very perfect condition, together with many curious and interesting architectural details. But, what is perhaps of more interest still, the skeleton of a woman was found, having by her side a jug, a glass urn and tear-bottles; also the articles of her toilet, including hair-pins, pearl necklace and bracelets. Some fragments of sculpture were also brought to light, among them a woman's head in marble, of very good execution. A "votive" stone also was found with an inscription of four lines, dedicated in honor of *Dea Fortuna Augusta Faustina*. A large number of Roman weapons, coins, spoons, rings and fibulæ, and many other articles, together with Roman bricks, tiles, and stamps in considerable numbers were also discovered among the foundations of this interesting villa.

**GARZIGAR.**—*Greek Antiquities*.—At Garzigar, near Köslin in Pomerania, a sarcophagus with four urns has been discovered, similar to others found last year in another Pomeranian village. They are dated from the second century B. C., are of Greek workmanship, and were probably imported by Greek merchants in the amber trade.—*Le Muséon*, April, 1885, p. 259.

**HANAU.**—*Roman Ruins*.—Extensive ruins of military and civil constructions have been brought to light; also a cave dedicated to the worship of Mithras. Several inscriptions indicate the legions and cohorts which garrisoned the station.—*Le Muséon*, January 18, 1885, p. 125.

**MAYENCE.**—An inscription has been found mentioning the residence at Mayence (Magontiacum) of a Roman legion: LEG. XIII. G. M. V. > . C. VELSI. SECV. (Legio XIV. Gemina. Martia Victrix. centuria Caii Velsii secundi). This inscription certifies to the existence of a bridge across the Rhine. The 14th legion returned to Mayence from Britain in 70 A. D. with the title *Martia Victrix*.—*Le Muséon*, January, 1885, p. 128.

*Frankish Antiquities.*—The Roman and Germanic Museum of Mayence has received a series of exceedingly well-preserved glass vessels and other treasures found in Frankish tombs in Hesse. The articles were enclosed in stone sarcophagi; hence the uninjured state of the glasses. The most elegant are flasks with handles and a slender neck, and are covered from top to bottom with a net-work of fine threads, a marvel of glass-blowing. Of greater value yet is a large gold brooch, the front of which exhibits a design of colored insertions not sunk in the back, but affixed, each piece in a separate gold capsule. The size and polychrome decoration of this object make it one of the most important pieces of its character.—*Neueste Nachrichten*, Munich, April 13, 1885.

**ZWICKAU.**—The St. Marienkirche, built during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and restored many times during the two succeeding centuries, is about to be thoroughly restored under the direction of Prof. Mothes: the work was to begin this spring.—*Archiv f. Kirchh. Kunst.*, 1885, II. p. 13.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**ISTRIA.**—*Prehistoric Antiquities.*—Before Mr. Burton's work, *Notes on the Castellieri or prehistoric ruins of the Istrian Peninsula*, published in 1875, no attempt had been made to account for the ancient ruins called *Castellieri* which cover the hills and rocks of Istria; and it was not until 1883 that the first scientific researches were begun in this field, at Vermo near Pisino, by Prof. Moser at the expense of the Viennese Academy. These researches resulted in the discovery of a necropolis which contained over a hundred tombs *a combustione*, consisting of square cells opened in the friable rock from 1 to 2 metres below the surface and covered with slabs. Each contained one, seldom more, cinerary urn of pottery or metal without special decoration. The contents of these tombs were extremely meagre. Further discoveries were made in the same year by Dr. Marchessetti. The objects found enrich the Museums of Vienna and Trieste.

In consequence, an historical society and a provincial museum were founded, and excavations begun on a grand scale by Dr. Amoroso in the vicinity of Vermo and at the *Castellieri dei Pizzugghi* near Parenzo, the latter of which was productive of very important results. The 200 tombs at the Pizzugghi, at a depth of between 0.50 and 1.50 met., are square and measure about a metre each way; they are built of polygonal masses and covered with large calcareous slabs. A single tomb often contained as many as five ossuaries which also were covered with a thin stone slab. Another species of tombs is formed in the shape of a small cylindrical well, also closed in by a slab: these, however, never contained more than a single cinerary urn. The great majority follow the usual

type of the Italian *necropoli* of the first iron-age, with some local variations. The pottery is almost entirely made by hand and baked at the open fire, and in the form of a double truncated cone with reversed neck. The meagre decoration is strictly geometrical, either scratched or in relief. Among the ornaments found the most numerous are bracelets with linear ornamentation, clasps of the "Certosa" type, and hair-pins: numerous objects found demonstrate the attention paid to the refinements of the toilet even by such a savage people as the Histri.

That intimate relations must have existed with Southern Italy is shown by the character of some of the objects found, *e. g.*, a conical helmet in the form of a *pileus*, like many figured on Apulian vases; three vases of pale-red earth, unvarnished, ornamented with geometrical forms in brown and red of a manufacture known only to Apulia and Calabria (VII. to IV. cent. B. C.); as well as many vases of smaller size. Sig. Orsi concludes that the Istrian *necropoli* date between the fifth and second century B. C., there being no evidence of Roman influence, which began to spread in Istria after 177 B. C., when the country was annexed to Cis-Alpine Gaul.—P. Orsi in the *Bullettino dell' Istituto*, February, 1885.

**CARNUNTUM.**—The fragment of a vase found here shows a copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles: he is represented as having in his right hand not a bunch of grapes but the thyrsus.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, January 31, 1885.

**SALONA (DALMATIA).**—*Christian Basilica.*—The excavations which were brought to a close in June of last year were recommenced in January. To the north of the Basilica the excavations brought to light some sarcophagi, already despoiled and fractured. Under the pavement of the presbytery, apse, and nave some new sarcophagi were found; but the most important discovery was a mosaic with inscription from the narthex, 2.14 met. long. The inscription on one of the sarcophagi is: DEPOSITIO GAIANI DIE. Two others are non-entire: . . . di depositio Crescenti VII Id(us) Septemb(res) indictione XI qui vixit annos XVIII Dioscoro VC. This dates from the year 442 under the consulships of Flavius Dioscorus and Flavius Eudoxius. The second dates from 442 and 443: D(e)p(ositio) Luciani sud . . . VIII. X. Septemb(res) [Dio]scoro VC. D(e)p(ositio) [Th]alas[s]i Id. Aug. [Max]imo II et [Pate]rio V[C]. Another long inscription of Flavius Terentius and Flavia Talasia dates from 378 A. D.—*Bull. di Archeol. Dalmata*, 1885, II. p. 33; v. p. 87.

**SPALATO (DALMATIA).**—*Cathedral.*—The interior of the Cathedral, originally the Mausoleum of Diocletian, which has been undergoing a complete restoration during the last five years, was reopened on March 24.—*Bull. di Archeol. Dalmata*, 1885, v. p. 81.

**TULLN** (near Vienna).—*Roman Tombs*.—At the small city of Tulln have been discovered three Roman tombs containing skeletons and various small objects, as glass bottles, rings, etc.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, March 28, 1885; *La Cultura*, March 1.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL**.—Excavations have been in progress in the part of the crypt set apart for the French Huguenots. Some fine fragments of sculpture have been found, supposed to belong to the shrines of Prior Bradwardine and Thomas à Becket. Some architectural details of the twelfth century which had been concealed have been uncovered.—*London Times*, April 4.

**EDINBURGH**.—*Museum*.—The South Kensington Museum has assigned to this museum between 30 and 40 choice specimens of Saracenic and Persian art which belonged to the St. Maurice collection from Cairo. The most beautiful of these are three pulpit-doors from mosques, beautifully carved and inlaid with ivory, ebony, and colored woods, belonging to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Besides these there are some fine pieces of metal work.—*Athenæum*, February 14.

**OXFORD**.—Mr. W. M. Ramsay, well-known from his recent exploration of Asia-Minor, in which he obtained such important results, has recently been appointed Professor of Archæology at Oxford, thus inaugurating the teaching of the science in this University.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**WASHINGTON**.—*The Smithsonian Institution* has purchased from Dr. E. H. Davis the collection of plaster moulds of the mound pipes recovered by Squier and Davis in their survey of the mounds of the Mississippi valley. The original pipes were purchased by Mr. William Blackmore and are now in the Blackmore collection at Salisbury, England. It was a great misfortune to have these pipes taken from our country, but the possession of the moulds partly repairs the loss, and enables the National Museum to fill up its series.

*Flint Ridge, in Licking and adjacent counties of Ohio*, is almost as celebrated as the "Pipestone quarry." The place has been frequently visited and described; but in October, 1884, Mr. Charles M. Smith, of New Madison, Ohio, made an accurate survey of the place and obtained hundreds of specimens for the National Museum. The report of this survey will appear in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution and in the Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.



*Bureau of Ethnology.*—Exploration of the Mounds of the West.—The coming fiscal year's work for the Bureau of Ethnology has been mapped out by Major Powell. Dr. Cyrus Thomas, in charge of the division of mound exploration, will take the field with two or three assistants, going first to Wisconsin to examine and study the effigy mounds of that locality, and later in the season to Mississippi and Tennessee, where considerable work has already been accomplished. This division has been in operation about three years, under the charge of Dr. Thomas, and has secured about fifteen thousand specimens of the handiwork of the mound-builders, the study of which, together with the survey of the mounds themselves and their surroundings, is gradually leading to a solution of certain archæologic riddles which a few years since appeared insolvable.

While some of the mounds are doubtless very ancient, others similar in character and equally interesting have certainly been built up since the advent of Europeans. A string of sleigh-bells, much corroded, but still capable of tinkling, was found among the flint and bone implements in a mound in Tennessee; while in Mississippi, at the point where De Soto is supposed to have tarried, a Spanish coat-of-arms in silver, one blade of a pair of scissors, and other articles of European manufacture were found in positions which indicated that they were buried by the original builders of the mounds. In a Georgia mound two copper plates were found upon which were stamped figures resembling the sculptures upon the Central American ruins.

Aside from these plates nothing has been found to indicate a connection between the mound-builders and the Aztecs or the Pueblos. A famous "elephant" mound which has long been a bone of contention among ethnologists, and which, in the opinion of some, proved that the mound-builders were coexistent with the elephant upon this continent, appears by the latest and most careful survey to have no trunk at all. Without the trunk the mound bore as much resemblance to a fox as to an elephant.

Mr. Victor Mindeleff, whose models in clay of the Pueblo cliff and cave villages are among the most conspicuous and interesting objects in the National Museum, has already started to revisit New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona. Last season he went into Chaco Cañon, New Mexico, and surveyed several remarkable ruined Pueblos of great antiquity. The cañon is two or three days' march from the nearest civilization. The ruins are of a masonry far superior to the Pueblos of the present day, and remain standing, in places, to the height of forty feet, showing the floor lines of three and four stories. The largest group covers more ground than the Capitol at Washington.—*Baltimore Sun*, June 22.

## JAPAN.

While in Japan, Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., made some remarkable discoveries in the shell-heaps of Omori. Since that time a second exploration has been made, under the stimulus of Professor Morse, in the Okadaira shell-heaps (J. Jijima and C. Sasaki. *Okadaira shell-mounds at Hitachi*, etc. Tokio.). This good influence does not stop here: Mr. T. Kanda has sent to the Professor, for distribution, copies of another work, entitled *Notes on Ancient Stone Implements, etc., of Japan*. By T. Kanda. Translated by N. Kanda, with 24 lithographic plates and a map of Japan. Tokio.

## ADDENDA.

BERLIN.—A new slab of the Gigantomachia sculptures from Pergamon has lately arrived at Berlin, which is of the highest importance, both in itself, and for the arrangement of the other slabs. It represents a giant sinking backward from left to right, with open mouth, as if crying out, his face distorted with pain. He is evidently overcome. But the most striking thing is that his hands and feet terminate in powerful eagles' claws, including the stout spur over the thumb claw. On his back is a magnificent pair of wings, and his lower half is that of a scaly serpent, like the Chimaira.

On the garment of the figure which thrusts a torch horizontally before her, known as Latona, two depressions are to be seen that before had not been noticed. Now it is seen, that the foot of the giant with the claws fits exactly into these. Evidently, he attempted to resist the goddess, but, not being able to stand against her blazing torch, fell backward, and as he fell made a final effort by pressing his left claw against the right leg of the goddess. Hence these two slabs belong together.

There is a large fragment with the end of a wing on it, and also a brush-like object which up to the present time has been held to be a horse's tail. Now it is found, that the remains of the wing of the eagle-giant fit on to this, and that the wavy brush is the flame of the torch. Apparently, the falling giant seized with his claw the flame, which thereupon blazed up anew, and caused the pain that distorts his face. On his other side appears Apollon, who had hitherto been supposed to stand isolated. Apparently, through this combination several other slabs and fragments will find their proper positions.

The east pediment of the temple of Zeus at Olympia has been restored in full size. The restoration of the Hermes of Praxiteles is now completed, as is also that of the Nike of Paionios. A large model of the east façade of the temple of Zeus has also been set up.—*Berl. Phil. Woch.*, May 9, 1885.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.